THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Summary of News.

Monday, 29th June.

THE Parsees are getting many signatures to their petition for a Commission on the Clock Tower case. Many people are signing under a misapprehension as to its purport. Canvassers are selling photographs of the deceased girls, in aid of the fund.

THE representations made to the Supreme Government by the manufacturing engineers and iron-founders of India with a view to the removal of the restrictions, or rather the prohibition, on the use of iron-work manufactured in India, are at present under consideration, and a Resolution on the subject will shortly be issued. Under the existing orders iron-work which could be more conveniently and economically procured in India has to be obtained in England by the slow and cumbrous process of indenting on the Secretary of State. The orders to this effect have emanated from the Secretary of State himself. The delay, inconvenience, and loss attendant on this round-about method of proceeding have been the subject of frequent remonstrance. It is to be hoped that the Resolution of the Government, which is in preparation, will put an end to a system which is not only unjust to manufacturing engineers and iron-founders throughout India, but injurious to the interests of the Indian tax-payer.

A NEW electrical device has been invented by a French engineer to register the variations of water levels, especially on railways. The inventor found himself impressed with the obvious truth that in times of great storms many accidents might be averted if warnings could be given to station agents or train despatchers of the dangerous heights of the water in dams and along water courses. The fluvograph, as the new device has been named, will, it is claimed, register at any distance the variations in the heights of water levels along the line of the road employing it. The apparatus is said to consist of a float which rises and falls in a tube, the motions of the float being registered by a wheel engaging with a smaller wheel. To the latter an electric contact is connected, and indications are sent at each variation of the level. The record is made at the station by means of a chart. It is stated that the device has been successfully tested in recording the changes in the height of the Seine

WITH reference to a recent announcement that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has applied for sanction to form an irrigation circle in Upper Burmah, Mr Joscelyne, who has been engaged on inquiries for some time past into irrigation in Burmah, has been deputed to India to spend two months, inspecting the Canal system of Bengal and Upper India. The Superintending Engineer of the first circle, Burmah, goes, on three months' privilege leave soon, Mr. R. E Nelson, Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, officiating for him.

FROM a careful study of the official version of the whole Manipur business, the *World* fears the case is a distinctly bad one for the Indian Government. "It seems clear that the authorities in Calcutta, and not Mr. Quinton, were ultimately responsible for the attempted seizure of the Senapati, and the latter would certainly be able to construct a very fair brief for his counsel out of the Blue Book. Lord Lansdowne need hardly be surprised if he is sharply admonished for the way in which the affair was conducted."

A PRIVATE trial has taken place at Manchester of a pneumatic gun charged with compressed air. The cartridge is the invention of an English Engineer named Bott. The discharge is noiseless and smokeless, and there is no recoil. In the opinion of those present at the trial it surpasses the Zalinski gun.

FURTHER particulars of the rising of Assyrs in Yemen state that the revolt is increasing, the nomads having joined the insurgents. The Turkish troops sent to suppress the insurrection have again been defeated, and the Arab reinforcements have proved unreliable. It is feared by the Porte that the rising will assume a religious aspect.

THE agitation in favour of the repeal of the corn duties is spreading in Germany in consequence of the increasing dearness of provisions generally.

Tuesday 30th June.

THE *Times* states that a Liberal constitutional reform movement has commenced in Persia, and that the Shah has been petitioned in favour thereof. Forty arrests have been made with the object of stifling the movement.

A SERIOUS strike has commenced among the grain trades in Dublin, affecting the dockers, millers, bakers, and railway men, The grain ships now lying at the port remain unloaded, and a scarcity of supplies is feared.

ONE Mr. Maxim of England believes, he is able to invent a flying machine, enabling him to fly across the Channel, and drop half a ton of nitro-glycerine upon any English city.

THE London *Daily News* learns from a reliable source that Parliament will be summoned for another session, beginning in November.

MAZZINI sketched out the following plan of study, and after bidding to lay aside Carlyle, who could only lead one astray, he added:—"Do not entangle yourself in philosophy. Philosophy will do you no good. It will only teach you thought about thought. Study astronomy. I mean, make yourself familiar with the laws unfolded by that astonishing science, and when you have grasped its elements dive down, through geology, to the forces which have elaborated our globe. Next in order take up history from the most primitive times to our own, and, if you like, take up the different systems of philosophy each in connection with the period it sprang from—Plato, Descartes, Spinoza in their historical sequence. Read, and meditate deeply on what you have read. If much still remains dark, concentrate your mind in prayer. You know what I understand by prayer. After a while, when you have discovered that the laws which govern history are in harmony with those which rule the heavens and the earth, the meaning of life will grow clearer, and it is that which it concerns you above all things to know."

THE *Broad Arrow* says:—'Several young Guardsmen, according to a "society" paper, were anxious to go to India to take Captain Henry Streatfield's place on the Staff of Lord Lansdowne. There need be no sort of doubt but that this was the case, for a tour of service as A.-D.-C. to an Indian Viceroy is a very pleasant change from what some ill-tempered critic has called the "buffoonery" of a Guardsman's life in town. But to a man of keen soldiery instincts the alternate semi-regal gaiety and petty routine of duty, in many senses wholly unworthy of performance by an officer, offers no attractions. There is another objection. Young Guardsmen and others become wedded to the Personal Staff, and with small persuasion remain year after year, inevitably losing touch with their real work and their own corps. A case in point is that of the present senior A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, Captain the Hon. C. Harbord, who was first appointed to the Personal Staff in February, 1882; and who, after a four years' term and an interval of two and a half years, was again appointed in December, 1888, to a berth which he may very well hold, as things go, until December, 1893. Of course, in a sense, this is soldiering, but it is soldiering of the Turkey carpet order. An officer ought not to spend too many years in arranging dinner-parties and looking after stables.'

THE Nicaragua canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific is likely to be constructed mainly with English capital. The amount which, it is estimated, will build the canal is about £12,000,000 sterling. The lake Nicaragua takes up a considerable portion of the way across. The lake is about 110 feet above level of the sea, and this height is to be reached by means of locks, of which there are two sets at each end of the canal. The water for these locks is obtained from the lake, which is of very great size. There is no tunnel required though there are two other deep cuttings to be made—one at each end of the canal The one on the western side will be thirty or forty feet, and the other near Greytown, the town at the eastern coast, will be deeper, though it is only a short one. The canal will, it is expected, be finished and in working order in ve or six years.

Wednesday, 1st July.

IN addition to the points noted in the Government letter upon the Factory Act, it may be stated that the Supreme Government have resolved to appoint two Special Inspectors in the first instance—one for the Bombay Presidency, who may be utilised in the central Provinces; and one for Bengal, whose services will be available for the more important centres in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Their justification will be limited to the Provinces above mentioned for the present; but it can be extended hereafter, should this be found feasible and expedient. Government is of opinion that it would be preferable to appoint properly qualified persons with some knowledge of the habits and languages of the native population rather than to procure competent officers from the United Kingdom. The Governor of Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal are, therefore, asked to state whether they will be able to secure locally the services of competent Inspectors, and what terms they would propose for the appointment. It is suggested that their pay be charged to the provincial revenues. As regards the inspection by medical officers already in the service of Government, it is suggested that a reasonable scale of remuneration would be Rs. 10 monthly for each factory inspected, subject to a minimum of Rs. 100. In the event of this scale being accepted by the local Governments it will be recommended for sanction by the Secretary of State.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the commencement by the State of the Assam-Chittagong Railway, subject to its being taken on by a company should the promoters in England raise the required capital; and this has to be done before November. The question now is whether the Government of India can find funds to devote to the line, as at present all surplus revenues are hypothecated to other lines. All the available staff is also fully occupied. It is not likely in any event that the Government will do more than devote their attention at first to that section of the line south of Silchar.

A EURASIAN family in Madras are reported to have inherited a fortune of twenty-one lakhs of rupees left them by the Marquis de Castiallas, an indigo planter in Bengal, many years ago.

A PARSEE gentleman writes very strongly to *Truth* on the subject of the exclusion of natives from certain Indian Volunteer regiments. The correspondent says that, although the Anglo-Indian aristocracy are too sensitive to allow him to serve the Queen by their side, he has never found that they show any delicacy about coming to his parties when invited. But the climax of absurdities is reached when the people who would go to a Parsee's house, and yet object to admit him to their Volunteer regiment will allow his Goanese butler or cook to join without objection. Owing to the exertions of Sir Robert Sandeman, Lord Reay, Colonel Propert, and others, this "offensive and idiotic" race distinction has been abolished in the case of many Volunteer corps, and it ought (thinks the society paper) by this time to have disappeared altogether.

THE death is announced in England of Dr. Ralph Moore, who was a notable character in Calcutta half a century ago. He took a great deal of interest in all public affairs, especially in those relating to education. He was a medical man and a literary man at the same time. He was at one time the Editor of the defunct *Bengal Harkaru*, and was also connected with the *Englishman* for some time.

A RAILWAY smash has occurred at Bellary, one station beyond Katri. The mail train ran into a goods train standing on a siding, the points of the main line having been carelessly left unlocked. Many passengers are reported by travellers to have been killed and wounded.

THE late Mr. Norman Robert Pogson, C.I.E. Government Astronomer, had been over a quarter of a century in the appointment which his death leaves vacant, and though several recommendations were made from time to time on the score of retrenchment, to abolish the post, the Government of Madras were ever strong in supporting the claims of an old and tried servant, whose scientific attainments left nothing to be desired. Mr. Pogson did valuable service in connection with the local observatory, and was the discoverer of nine planets.

Thursday, 2nd July.

THE *Boston Globe* writes :—The law has long regarded marriage as a civil contract, and in most States all religious features have been eliminated as far as it is within the power of the law to do so. Clergymen have been made, as it were, special magistrates for the single purpose of solemnising marriages. One of the most "liberal" of the States in this respect is Oregon, whose statutes merely require that the parties shall consent, in the presence of a "minister, priest or any judicial officer," and at least two witnesses, to live together in the state of matrimony. In the interesting case of Mr. Lake and Mr. Peck, which has just been decided by Judge Staples in this city, the two contracting parties, while in Oregon, simply made a written contract and signed it, agreeing to live together as man and wife. But the contract was to be terminated by either party on one month's notice. Now this would have been a perfectly proper and valid civil contract, had the subject been any other than matrimonial. Judge Staples, however, after an exhaustive consideration of the case, decides that it was not valid, and that no marriage ever existed between Mr. Peck and Mrs. Lake. Is it not clear that, in spite of the declration that marriage is simply a civil contract, the law does, in fact, regard it as something else? A civil contract does not require to be entered into in the presence of a "minister, priest, or any judicial officer," and a marriage does. A civil contract does not usually require witnesses, and a marriage does. A civil contract may be set aside at any time by mutual consent of the contracting parties, and a marriage cannot. Clearly the law is inconsistent in this matter. While declaring that marriage is only a civil contract, it does, in fact, recognise its religious nature.

THE Jackson case has done the English community one great service. It has opened their eyes to the fact that the present state of the English law in regard to husband and wife is not entirely for the best. Lord Penzance, who has presided over the Divorce Court for a number of years and has, therefore, a right to be heard on this question, says :—

"The Lord Chancellor says that the decision in the Clitheroe case does not suggest a need for further legislation. I regret that this should be his opinion. A late statute has deprived the Matrimonial Court of the power to enforce a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. Husband and wife are, therefore, no longer bound by law to live together. It is somewhat singular that a contract the most solemn, and in the interests of the community, by far the most important, should be the only one which the law refuses to enforce. But this result of the above statute is obvious and beyond question. If married people are no longer under any legal obligation to live together, it follows as a consequence that none of the duties and obligations undertaken at the altar have the binding support of any law to uphold them—for none of these duties can be duly discharged between people who live apart, and this applies to their offspring as well as themselves. It would be absurd to say that this rent in the matrimonial law was effected by the decision in Mr. Jackson's case; that decision only revealed its existence. The common law of England has at all time concerned itself much about the rights of property resulting from marriage; but about the duties and obligations of marriage not at all . . . It is the knowledge that man and wife must live together that induces both to make that life as tolerable as mutual concession can make it . . . . But once let the opposite idea take possession of the mind, and open a prospect of escape from ties that have become onerous or irksome, and every grievance is at once magnified—trifles become enormities—the friction of opposite wills is regarded as an absolute incompatibility of tempers, and a moment of hasty vexation frustrates a union undertaken for life. It seems to me that some legislation on this subject is imperatively demanded, and the longer it is delayed the more mischief will be done, for this new matrimonial creed is likely to have wide and rapid diffusion. To enact that a husband whose wife has left him may claim a divorce will only increase the present evil. Either party, as matters now stand, may confer on him or herself what amounts to a decree of judicial separation."

THE deaths primarily attributed to influenza in London were 310 last week; and, in addition to these, there were sixty-four cases in which influenza was certified to have occurred in the course of other diseases. Influenza has broken out at Balmoral. It is reported that the Bishop of Lincoln is amongst the latest victims. The condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury continues to improve. Sir George Birdwood is recovering. Lord George Hamilton has returned to the Admiralty and resumed official duty. Lord Knutsford has been able to take his first drive since he had a relapse last week; and Sir James Fergusson has taken up his official work again, greatly benefited by his voyage to Gibraltar. Mr. Gladstone hopes to return to London to resume his Parliamentary duties about the middle of next week.

GENERAL COLLETT has directed all claims to compensation for losses arising out of the revolt in March last in Manipur to be submitted before the end of July. This is to include losses of soldiers' kits.

Friday, 3rd July.

THE *Globe* says:—The Indian Anglophobist has just discovered a new way of venting his wrath on John Bull. With frantic vehemence he calls upon his fellow-countrymen to substitute native productions for British goods. It does not occur to his ingenuous mind that they already do so whenever advantage accrues from that patriotic course. In the case of coarse cotton fabrics, India has become largely self-supplying simply because the natives believe they get better value for their money by patronising the indigenous industry. And so it would be in any other class of goods; neither the mild Hindu nor the polite Mahomedan buys British manufactures out of pure love for England; when he gives them the preference, he is simply actuated by a wholesome feeling of self-interest. We do not fear, therefore, that the present attempt to boycott English trade will produce any appreciable effect on our exports to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. Before that can happen, human nature out there will have to undergo a radical change. Long before England became converted to the free trade cult of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, that system held universal sway in Asia. There is no more desperate bargainer than the swarthy child of the East; cheapness possesses irresistible attractiveness to his mind. Until, therefore, India can produce and sell at lower prices the articles which she now imports from Europe, the natives will continue to give preference to the latter. The true way to boycott British goods would be to establish competing native industries, as in the cases of coarse cottons. India possesses all the essentials for successful rivalry in many trades; with an abundant supply of very cheap labour, plenty of hoarded capital, and a limitless home demand, there are few countries where manufactures have been more in their favour."

WHILE life is going on at such a high pressure it is not, perhaps, out of place to make the statement that the daughters of the Prince of Wales have been sensibly educated. They know how to sew so well that they can make their own gowns, they can go into the kitchen and cook; they understand the art of bread-making, and, if they were ever thrown upon their own resources, would be able to take care of themselves. They can make butter, paint, are good musicians, have a knowledge of sculpture, and can read and speak three or four languages. Sweet-faced, health-looking girls, they are always dressed in the most simple manner, and work at their books and with pencil and needle, and thoroughly understand everything that is really woman's work.

THE German Emperor, after having earnestly requested his mother to visit France, very ungraciously turned upon her, and declared that she spoilt his diplomatic *coup* by staying too long in Paris. There was an acrimonious correspondence between the Empress Frederick and her son, which was so unpleasant to Her Majesty that she abandoned her intention of returning to Berlin before proceeding to pass the spring at Humburg. The Emperor is alleged to have requested that his mother will in future submit a programme of her movements for his approval when she is travelling.

A TELEGRAM received from Siam says that the *Bangkok Standard* states that French troops have occupied the province of Luang Prabang.

LADY Macdonald, widow of the late Canadian Premier, has been created a Peeress in recognition of the services rendered to the Empire by her husband.

IT is reported that a group of American financiers have arranged for the immediate import from London of gold to the value of five million dollars. They are willing to pay any small loss that may be incurred, simply desiring to show that gold is purchaseable and saleable in New York.

INFORMATION has been received from Teheran to the effect that owing to the ravages of locusts the exportation of grain from Faro and its ports is officially prohibited.

INFLUENZA seems to be making its way East again. Several cases have occurred in Egypt, but whether the sufferers are recent arrivals in the country is not stated. Passengers on board ship have been known to bring the complaint all the way from England to Calcutta.

M. MASCHKOFF's party is now on its way to Obok, *en route* for Abyssinia. It carries a full set of astronomical and other instruments. M. Maschkoff declares that the object of the mission is purely scientific.

THE harvest prospects in Russia show no improvement, and Government is now considering the expediency of prohibiting the export of corn.

THE tin-plate works in South Wales have been closed owing to the American markets being overstocked. Upwards of thirty thousand hands engaged in the works have been thrown out of employment.

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Saturday, 4th July.

TEA SECRETS.—Tablet tea is manufactured at Hankow in factories belonging to Russian firms there. It is made of the finest tea-dust procurable. The selection of the dust is the work of skilled experts; the cost of the dust varies from 10d. a pound upwards. This dust is manufactured into tablets by steam machinery. About two ounces and a half of dust are poured into a steel mould on a steel cylinder. The dust is poured in dry without steaming, and the pressure brought to bear is two tons per tablet. Great care is required in the manufacture and packing of tablet tea, and the cost is comparatively high. The tablets are wrapped first in tinfoil, then in expensive and attractive paper wrappers, and finally packed in tin-lined cases for exports to Russia. The tea, it is stated, loses none of its flavours by being pressed into tablets, and as tablet tea is only one-sixth of the bulk of leaf tea, it is most convenient for travellers, and also for importing into the remoter regions of Russia. The increase in the export of tea-dust from Hankow to 726,729 lbs, in 1890, from 140 933 lbs, in 1889, s due to the fact that while Indian and Ceylon teas are ousting China tea from the British market, many consumers, being accustomed to the flavour of China tea, wish for it. To meet this demand grocers use China tea-dust to flavour the Indian tea. All the tea-dust exported goes to Great Britain. Lately a new commodity has come on the Hankow market, to which the Customs give the name of log tea. It is an inferior tea with stalks packed in the shape of log, which weigh from 8 lbs, to 80 lbs each log. The tea is wrapped in the leaves of the *Bambusa latifolia*, and then reduced in bulk by binding round the log with lengths of split bamboo. This log tea is sent to the Chinese ports for consumption, and is packed thus from motives of economy, both of packing and of freight.—*Grocer*.

IN the whole of nature there is not such a thing as pure water. The nearest approach to it is rain, which is condensed from the watery vapour of the atmosphere, that has been distilled by the heat of the sun from the surfaces of seas and lakes. The rain in falling becomes impregnated with the gases of the air, which it dissolves through its mass, and as soon as it reaches the earth it begins to take up small portions of the various soluble solid materials with which it comes in contact, and thus becomes increasingly impure. Every impurity of rain-water, however, serves a beneficent purpose. The oxygen, for example, which it steals from the atmosphere, is serviceable in maintaining the breathing of aquatic animals, and in conferring upon river water a self-purifying power by acting upon organic matters that would prove injurious to its inhabitants, and changing them into harmless products of oxidation. A gallon of rain-water usually contains about two cubic inches of oxygen gas.

"WHERE do all the pins go to?" is a question which is often asked. They are seldom broken, or spoiled, or worn out, and yet they systematically disappear. We can only suppose that they are generally lost, partly through sheer carelessness, and partly through people being too lazy to pick them up when they are dropped; and yet the value to the whole world of those vanished pins is very considerable. It appears from some calculation that have been made that at least 85,000,000 of pins are lost every day in Europe. Taking the population of Europe roughly at 250,000,000, it would seem, therefore, that one pin is lost by each inhabitant on every third day. Now, if 300 pins are worth one penny, the daily disappearance of 85,000,000 will mean a loss to Europe of as much as £1180 a day. The European daily production of pins is, of course, just as near as possible the exact equivalent of the daily loss—viz., 85,000,000 and of this total the manufactories of England furnish a little over 55,000,000.

THE conditions of affairs so far as the poor people are concerned is daily becoming worse around Madras. The prospects are rendered more serious by the absence of the rain that usually accompanies the bursting of the South-West monsoon. A few weeks ago it was hoped that if the ryots could hold out till September they might then reap a harvest that would bring at least partial relief. That hope is all but gone now, owing to the long delay of the rain. Not the least alarming feature of the present distress is the existing or threatened dearth of drinking water in many places.

SUNDAY'S rainfall is reported to have been general throughout Bengal, except perhaps in the south of Orissa.

IT has been decided to institute a survey of the country round about Aden, and a party from the Survey Department will be sent there next working season. The area to be taken in is about 2,700 square miles.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., *on Monday*, the 6th Inst., at 5 to 6 P. M.
Subject: General Properties of Matter and their classification. Chemical Affinity.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *7th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: The Fundamental Phenomena of Magnetism.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the *8th Inst.*, at 5 to 6 P. M.
Subject: Chemical Nomenclature, and the Atomic Theory.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *9th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.
Subject: "The Principal Properties of Matter."

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *11th Inst.*, at 4 to 5 P. M.
Subject: Hydrogen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

July 4th, 1891.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1891.

THE MANIPUR AFFAIR.

LOOKED upon from whatever point of view, political, moral or military, the Manipur Affair is a series of blunders, as unparalleled in the history of British rule in India, as fraught with momentous consequences to the Empire at large. Beginning from the family dissensions at Manipur in September last and coming down to the present time when the royal family of Manipur awaits its fate at the door of the English Government, there are three well-marked stages in this unfortunate affair, in each of which the position of our Government, has, as if by some inscrutable ordinance of fate, been materially compromised and the purity of its name considerably tarnished. The first stage, extending from the expulsion of the ex-Maharaja to the decisive step taken in March last, is a stage of pure inactivity, at any rate, of considerable vacillation on the part of our Government, which admits no doubt of a few possible explanations, but none of them at all honourable to itself. Admitting for a moment the right of our Government to interfere, which right, if it existed, could hardly remain unknown to our Government, the inaction might have been due to a want of strength and decision required to cope with the peculiarly embarrassing state of things brought about in Manipur, which a Government, situated as the Indian Government is, ought never to be divested of. It might also be that the Government, though fully conscious of its right to interfere and though sufficiently desirous to interfere, failed to realise the precise nature of the revolution at Manipur or that its interference was at all necessary.

The way in which the sovereign power is kept informed of the internal and domestic concerns of the Feudatory and Independent territories in India coupled with the circumstance of its annual sojourn on the Simla heights and cutting off of all its concern with the nether world of men, lends no doubt a colouring of probability to this view. But the theory that most commends itself to us, and which, we are sure, forms the most rational view of the situation, is that the Government was altogether ignorant, or else was in strong suspense, as to whether, and, if so, how far, it had a right to interfere with a purely internal affair of the Manipur State. We can hardly believe in the want of knowledge or vigilance on the part of our Government, but we can well believe that the Government if it felt any real doubt as to its right of interference would long hesitate before actually interfering. But if a reasonable doubt actually existed, what revelation of a political truth tended to remove it, we are altogether at a loss to ascertain. We have repeatedly maintained and do strongly urge again that any such right of high-handed interference as the Government claimed to have in March last must, in order to be valid and lawful, be based on some definite treaty or terms of alliance to which the Manipur State was a *bona fide* party. Whether the Government did actually come upon such a formal recognition of its sovereign power by the Manipur Durbar is a thing about which we have been systematically kept in the dark, while mere dogmatic assurances have been reaching us that such a right existed.

This conduct of the Government not only throws discredit on itself but is fraught with immense danger to the Empire. The Feudatory and Independent States of India cannot but regard this undefined nature of the Government procedure in the case of Manipur as an evil omen of how the dealing of the Government with themselves would stand. The strength and stability of the British Empire depends not so much upon the "force of dire arms" as upon the good faith and honesty of the Government and the strictness with which it would observe treaties made and rights conceded. A clear case of right to interfere ought to have been strongly established, especially when the relations with Manipur were so vague and undefined, before the Government decided upon taking that *coup d'etat* which has been the "direful spring of woes unnumbered" both to Manipur and to our Government. In this light, we hail with pleasure the question put in Parliament by Mr. Maclean as to whether there was any record in the India Office of the acceptance by Raja Chandra Kirti Singh, of Manipur, in 1852, of "the very material alterations in the relations of Government of India with Manipur," described in the despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company of May 5, 1852, which has just been presented to Parliament, and whether there was any official correspondence to show what action was taken by the Government of India in 1885, in the death of Chandra Kirti Singh, to secure the recognition by the new Raja deposed last year and now living in Calcutta, of the position assumed by the British Government of "pledged protectors of the Raja." Sir John Gorst replied that the answer to the first paragraph of the hon. member's question was in the negative; the answer to the second paragraph was in the affirmative. There was a despatch of June 23, 1886, from the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Government of India and a reply from the Government of India of July 23 of the same year, and that those papers would be produced. These papers may throw considerable light in the question of the present relation of Manipur with our Government.

The second stage which may be described as covering the disastrous incidents in March last, is a singular record of extraordinary blunders, both moral and military. In spite of all the ingenious attempts that have been made to put the plan of arresting the Senapati in open Durbar in a favourable light, it stands self-condemned. No consideration of State policy, no new or altered signification which could be forced upon the term Durbar, no view, however distorted, of the Senapati's position respecting the Manipur State or the English Government, could avail, and we are bound to pronounce upon it the same judgment which we pronounced long ago. The breach of faith is a crime and a sin, anywhere and everywhere, and it is all the more so in public than in private life, as it there affects the interests of large numbers. About the responsibility for this plan, we would hold the Government of India alone answerable. Unreasonable attempts have been made in certain quarters to shift the burden upon the memory of Mr. Quinton; but Mr. Quinton was as little responsible for it as was Mr. Grimwood. In doing what he did he was carrying out the orders of the Supreme Power, which, by requiring of him two inconsistent things at the same time left him no option but to take to stratagem. We have also proof that his plans were approved of by the India Government. The example set in this case of what our Government may do in furtherance of State policy will have a most mischievous effect on the minds of the Princes and Chiefs of India who stand in terms of friendship with our Government. They would no longer have that implicit faith in the high sense of justice and fair-dealing for which our Government was so long held in respect, and would be prone to assume on principle a garb of duplicity and insincerity, lest they be outwitted beforehand. This is a consequence, which should it ever happen, will be most lamentable and disastrous. The time has come when Parliament should act with strong hand and remove all traces of such a bad impression from every quarter. In the debate which is soon to take place in Parliament the question of responsibility ought to be sifted to the bottom and deserved blame laid on the right shoulder.

The third stage in the Manipur affair covers the occupation of the country by British soldiers and the bringing to justice the Manipur culprits. It was marked with as little good sense as the previous two. The trial of the princes has been a mockery and a show, in which the Court and the procedure have been as little marked by a legal constitution as the sentences have been indiscriminate in their award. A military Court has been acting judicially, without even the pretension of an elementary legal knowledge, and has been passing but one sentence the highest the law allows, upon all the accused. It is greatly to be deplored that we have no settled law to proceed upon in such cases, which, though of occasional occurrence, are of great importance. But it was not a very difficult matter for our Government so to have formed the Court and settled the procedure as to give satisfaction to the public at large as much as to the accused. As it is, the punishments that have been awarded are hardly justified in some cases and the singular procedure adopted prejudiced almost all the accused. We doubt not the Government, if not for any thing else, at least to redeem its lost fame, would mitigate the punishments in some cases; but the proceedings of Government in the Manipur affair have been so erratic, that it is difficult to predict the result of their deliberations.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.

IN his fortnightly article on Indian Affairs, which appeared in the *Times* of the 8th May, Sir William Hunter has discussed the whole question of the abolition of the Indian Opium traffic in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. It will be in the recollection of the reader that the resolution which Sir Joseph Pease laid before the House of Commons this year demanded that the Government should not only cease to grant licenses for the cultivation of the poppy and sale of opium in British India, but that they should at the same time take measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory. Sir William Hunter takes up an unassailable position when he says that the anti-opium fanatics are bound to state definitely what they want the Government of India to do. He points out that if the Indian Government is to be compelled to give up its opium revenue on the grounds of morality, one of three methods must be forced upon it. These methods are, (1) the total withdrawal of all official control and cognizance in regard to the production of opium; (2) the absolute prohibition of the growth of the poppy; (3) the substitution of an excise system and free trade in opium production for the present system of State manufacture. Sir William Hunter pertinently observes that Parliament has a right to insist that the anti-Opium party shall explicitly state which of these three methods it desires to force upon the Indian Government. He then proceeds to discuss what will be the consequences of the adoption of any one of three methods mentioned above. If the Government be absolutely for-

bidden by Parliament to have anything whatever to do with the growth and manufacture of opium or take any cognizance of it, what will be the result? "In that case," as Sir William says, "India would be flooded with cheap opium, which would do more to deteriorate the people than all our education and all our missionaries and all our efforts at honest Government have accomplished for their welfare. While with one hand we are raising the Indian duties on spirituous liquors to the utmost limits compatible with the prevention of illicit manufacture, on the other hand we should spread broadcast the use of a drug which its English opponents declare (rightly or wrongly) to be worse than any form of alcohol. It would be as if the advocates of temperance in this country were to insist on the highest possible duty on beer, and at the same time to inaugurate an era of cheap whisky paying no duty whatever. We say this on the assumption on which the anti-opium philanthropists rely as their main ground—that opium is more deleterious to a people than spirituous liquors." It will thus be seen that the total withdrawal of Government cognizance and control in regard to the production of opium, so far from serving the cause of public morality, will do it positive injury. The Indian growth so long as it remains a Government monopoly, is strictly limited in extent. But if the Government gave up the control the growth would at ance rapidly extend, and the evil would become worse.

Will the absolute prohibition of the growth and manufacture of opium in India produce a more satisfactory result? "Such a course cannot, however," as Sir William Hunter justly remarks, "be seriously comtemplated by those who have any knowledge of the facts. For it would mean that a Foreign Government forbade the people of India to grow a commodity for which their country is peculiarly suited by nature, and the production of which yields an honest livelihood to hundreds of thousands of cultivators and working men. If such a course were forced on the Indian Government, it would no longer be a question of compensation to the Indian revenues, but of compensation to the multitudes of peasant families, both in the British provinces and in the native States, whose bread we had taken out of their mouths. What answer should we make to the over-crowded peasanty of Behar or of the North-West, or of Malwa, for the starvation and misery which we should inflict upon them? But it would not be merely the hunger and destitution caused by depriving them of their hereditary occupation with which we should have to deal. To absolutely prohibit the growth of opium in India would mean the establishment of a vast and cruel system of repression, of spies and informers, and criminal prosecutions in our own provinces, and the re-establishment of the old oppressive customs lines between those provinces and the Native States, the customs lines which formerly strangled the internal trade of India and the abolition of which is rightly regarded as one of the greatest achievements of Her Majesty's Indian rule." The absolute prohibition of the growth of opium in India would not only deprive millions of Indian cultivators and working men, but would involve the entertainment of a vast preventive establishment at an enormous cost. The anti-opium fanatics should clearly understand that it is impossible to prevent opium-growing in this country except at a cost which would be altogether prohibitive. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that Government could absolutely prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in India, would the heavy loss which will thereby be inflicted on this country be of the slightest benefit to the Chinese? The production of opium in one province of China—Szechien—is by all accounts greater than the whole amount of the Indian crop at Malwa, Patna and Benares put together. A well-known Chinese Minister told Sir Thomas Wade:—"So long as the habit existed, opium would be procured either from India or elsewhere. Any serious attempt to check the evil must originate with the people themselves." This is the language of common sense; but then the dictates of common sense have no weight whatever with fanatics and sentimental philanthropists.

As regards the third method—the substitution of an excise system and free trade in opium production for the present system of State manufacture—Sir William Hunter shows that the cause of public morality will not be better served by its adoption. He writes:—"There is, however, a third method by which the Indian Government might partially disconnect itself with the opium traffic. It might deal with opium as an ordinary article of excise and restrict itself to the modified control and supervision which it exercises over the production and sale of spirituous liquors. The difficulties in the case of opium would be greater. For the process of producing crude opium from the poppy is simpler and more direct than are the processes required for converting grain into alcohol. It would probably be necessary, unless India were to be flooded with cheap illicit opium for the Government to step in at the first stage of its production, and to supervise and regulate its actual growth. The connection of Government with the production of the drug would, therefore, remain from a practical, although not from a philanthropic point of view, much the same as at present, and would amount to a continuous control, from the choosing of the land and the sowing of the seed, to the issue of the finished article from the factories. But the connexion of Government would be less conspicuous and less direct inasmuch as the factories would be in private hands. The net result of this third method would be to throw open the production and manufacture of opium to private enterprise subject to the payment of an excise on internal consumption, augmented, perhaps, by a further export duty on the sea-borne drug." It is hardly necessary to say that the substitution of an excise system and free trade in opium for the present State manufacture would lead to an enormous increase on production. Well does Sir William Hunter say that as the poppy is one of the best paying branches of cultivation throughout large areas of India the abolition of the Government monopoly would lead to the establishment of a dozen factories conducted by private capitalists for each single factory now managed by the State; and that the competition of rival producers would reduce the price of opium, in spite even of the Government excise. So the consequence will be that instead of less opium going from India to China, more opium would go and there would be a vast increase of consumption within India itself. In conclusion Sir William remarks:—"We are convinced that, if the anti-opium party will only speak plainly, and let themselves be pinned to the adoption of any particular course, Parliament will on a fair discussion find that the cause of public morality is better served by the present system than by any other which has yet been proposed. * * * We have assumed for the moment that the opium is more deleterious to a people than the use of intoxicating drinks. For this is the fundamental assumption on which most of the anti-opium party rest their cause, and if we are to grapple with them it must be on their own ground. We must not therefore, pass, from the subject without expressing our conviction—a conviction forced upon us by a careful study of the recent evidence bearing on the consumption of opium in India and China, and on the enermous growth of the Chinese drug quite apart from the Indian importations—that this assumption is unsound." The practical question which the people of England have to decide in connection with this question is whether, as a matter of fact, the use of opium is more injurious to the greater body of the Chinese opium-smokers than are spirituous liquors and beer to the great body of those who use stimulants in European countries. If this question be considered in a fair spirit there will certainly be an end of the anti-opium crusade.

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THE SPOLIATION OF INDIA.

THE reader may remember that in 1884 Mr. Seymour Keay contributed a series of articles entitled "The Spoliation of India" to the *Nineteenth Century*. But he did not then publish all that he wrote. The April number of *India* contained from his pen an able paper, in which some of the consequences of British rule in India were mercilessly shown up. And as Mr. Seymour Keay's statements are based on official documents, their correctness is beyond question. He points out that the Government of India have forced up the taxation of the Indian cultivator to starvation point, and yet they loudly protest that they are taking from him only a small share of the produce of his fields. The soil is exhausted by over-cropping and the industrial and carrying classes are driven to agriculture by British goods. The people are compelled to take up a low class of land, and the consequence of this state of extreme hardship and pressure on the land is to cause a rise in rent. And Mr. Fawcett, in his *Manual of Political Economy*, has clearly proved that if the land-tax be enhanced so as to exceed a rack-rent, the immediate effect is to increase the price of agricultural produce. But when prices rise in consequence of rack-renting, the Anglo-Indian officials declare the rise caused by their own enhancements, to be a fresh sign of prosperity, and immediately increase the rent still further. That this course is adopted by our officials has been plainly admitted by the Famine Commissioners in Part II of their Report. What happens is thus described by Mr. Seymour Keay:—"The wheel goes merrily round. The rack-renting assessment compels a rise in prices, and then the rise in prices, so compelled, is itself pointed to as a ground for further increasing the assessment. The further-increased assessment again raises prices, and the new rise is, in its turn, paraded as the justification of still further increased extortion. And thus the Indian Government have got the people fast inside another of those vicious and inhuman circles, whereby they are now being ground to powder for the benefit of their European masters; while England, who, if she but knew, would rise up and wipe out all such conduct is soothed and deceived by ingenious theories and blatant protestations." The misfortune is that the British public who are ultimately responsible for the good Government of India do not care to make themselves acquainted with the actual state of things existing in this country. They leave everything to be managed by the agents they have appointted, and do not enquire how matters are going on. And what is the result? Mr. Seymour Keay observes:—"The present system of administration of India being a Government by officials, practically unchecked by any one, and all deeply imbued with the belief that their employment is necessary for the salvation of the country, it is only to be expected that the very calamities of India should be viewed by them as so many additional reasons for the creation of fresh well-paid posts for themselves and their fellows. In this way India's very extremity has already proved its ruler's opportunity. The recent devastating famines have raised the idea in England that their recurrence is to be prevented, not, as would really be the case, by ceasing to draw the very life-blood from the people, but by an extension of irrigation in almost any sort of district and soil, and at almost any cost; and this has already proved a perfect mine of wealth in the shape of appointments and salaries."

The mania for the extension of irrigation canals has done much mischief. The apologists of the Government of India invariably point to these costly works as undeniable proofs of the inestimable blessings of British rule. They have, however, concealed one most important fact, namely that the few irrigation canals which have been financially successful, have all been made through lands already irrigated by wells. The English public do not know that these canals have displaced well-irrigation to a very large extent, and have no idea of the means adopted for this purpose and of the extent of enhancement of rent to which the ryots have been sub-

jected since their own wells were superseded. Millions of wells have been destroyed by the irrigation works constructed by the British Government. The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, in a letter written in 1878, says :—"The construction of the Lower Ganges Canal, for a length of 76 miles through a country already most lavishly supplied with means of irrigation, was only prevented by the care and foresight of Colonel Brownlow." But it is notorious that such care and foresight are very seldom shown by ambitious engineers in this country, who are anxious to have their names associated with magnificent works, without considering whether the works will prove beneficial to the people or not. In the case of the Upper Ganges Canal which was designed by Sir Proley Cantley, a high authority like Sir Arthur Cotton, in his evidence before the Indian Finance Committee, said :—"The Ganges Canal was falsely projected. It cost £3,000,000, because they chose to go up into the Hills to fetch water, at a level where they did not want it, and it cost them £1,000,000 to bring it into the plain ; whereas, if they had brought it from below the hills, they could have brought it for £100,000." In other words, a crore of rupees was recklessly spent where an expenditure of one-tenth of that sum would have been sufficient. Fabulous sums are thus wasted, for which the English officials engaged on extravagant salaries are responsible. Then, it is not known to the British public that for the maintenance of the irrigation canals a system of forced labour, amounting to legalised serfdom, has been introduced. The vast majority of the irrigation works constructed by the British Government at an enormous cost have proved financial failures. In the Bombay Presidency the tax-payer has already been compelled to pay about a quarter of a crore as interest on the capital invested in irrigation canals, and in Bengal he has to pay annually twenty-two lakhs to meet the interest due on such capital. Some of the irrigation canals in Northern India fully pay for their interest and working charges ; but it must not be forgotten that they had for their basis the works of Native rulers, and the money spent on them by our English rulers represents nothing like their real cost. The Government of the North-Western Provinces was constrained by the very force of facts to admit in 1878 that there are some canals which ought never to have been constructed, and to defray the cost of which the agricultural wealth of the country has been drained. Mr. Seymour Keay also shows that railways have been made in India on a scale much in excess of requirements ; that vast sums of money have been wasted in their construction ; and that they have destroyed the carrying trade of the country, which was worth many crores a year.

There can be no doubt that the present system of administration has reduced the people of India to their present state of extreme poverty. The poverty is admitted in official reports. The Government of India, in their despatch to the Secretary of State protesting against India's being charged with a share of the Egyptian War expenses, besought him to consider the "poverty of the people, and their consequent inability to bear taxation," and added that "the poverty of the people of India is a fact which is notorious." The Settlement officer of Cawnpur, in his report on the assessment of that district submitted in 1874, wrote as follows :—"I assert that the abject poverty of the average cultivator of Cawnpur is beyond the belief of any one who has not seen it. He is simply a slave to the soil, to the zemindar, to the usurer, and to the Government." About the same time the following description of the condition of the people in the North-Western Provinces appeared in the *Statement of the Moral and Material Progress of India*, which is annually published by the India Office :—"In the North-Western Provinces, after the payment of rent, the margin left for the cultivator's subsistence, is less than the value of the labour he has expended on his land. The wages of a labourer in the ploughing season furnish him with 50 ounces of Bejhur, a compound of barley and peas, of which about 46 ounces are nutritious. In the digging and weeding season he only gets 34 ounces. He only tastes salt two or three times a week. Many live on a coarse grain which is most unwholesome. The small tenant farmers only get about the same amount of Bejhur, although they can have salt daily." The foregoing description of the condition of the people of the North-Western Provinces, be it remembered, has been quoted from a work published by the India Office, and not from the writing of a hostile critic of British rule. The Famine Commissioners have admitted in their report that while the price of the food of the labouring class in India is as high as that of the Negroes in the late Slave States of America, the wages of the former are only one-eighth part as large as those of the latter. The significance of this admission cannot be exaggerated. As the cultivator has not sufficient food for himself, his cattle get no grain whatever. They are also deprived of growing land by the absence of fallows and by the action of the Forest Department. The consequence is that the Indian cattle are deteriorating and also diminishing in numbers. Should this state of things be allowed to continue the agricultural supplies of India will soon fall short of feeding the people. Mr. Seymour Keay observes :—"In point of fact the outlook could not be blacker. Yet there is no hope of any move on the part of the officials who indulge in optimistic hopes, and all come and go without any one of them being really responsible for the future fate of the country. Would they dare ventilate the truth by convening annual assemblies of representative ryots elected by the different districts, as is done at this moment in the Mysore State? Will they dare themselves prepare statistics as to the manuring of the land, the absence of fallows, and the reduction in crops and cattle? In one province—the Punjab—an enumeration of cattle in 1874 proved that a reduction of no less than 3½ per cent. had taken place during the previous five years. Do our rulers desire, or do they fear, to know the truths? Let them explain why they avoid all attempts to make an industrial survey, showing the yearly produce of the land, the source of all sustenance of India." The late Sir Louis Mallet, while Under-Secretary of State for India, proposed such a survey. But the proposal was for obvious reasons, strongly resisted by the members of the Indian Council. This fact speaks for itself and hardly requires any comment.

A HARD CASE.

AN unusually hard case has been represented to us, and in common with many of our contemporaries who have already noticed it, we think it our duty to draw Sir Charles Elliott's attention to it, in the sure hope that justice under no circumstances will be denied. Babu Abinash Chunder Ghosh, one of the leaders of the Patna bar and a Vakil of eighteen years' standing, has been acting as Law Lecturer of the Patna College for several years with great credit. He has suddenly been removed to make room for a junior Behari pleader of four years' standing who learnt law in practice at his feet. It redounds very much to his credit, no doubt, that his teachings should have produced a prodigy able enough to take his place with so little experience, and any other certificate of his abilities and efficiency would hardly be necessary. But the question arises whether such removal is justifiable, even in pursuance of the Imperial policy of tabooing the devoted Bengali wherever and whenever possible. If *vacancy* had arisen, the appointment of a Behari would be intelligible in the terms and spirit of the by-no-means intelligent Government Resolution on the subject. But here we have an actual dismissal to make room for an admittedly inferior man. This would involve adoption of a principle which will unsettle the administration in no time, for no Bengali officer of the State, at all events outside the geographical limits of Bengal proper, would consider his post worth a day's purchase, however meritorious his services may be. An excess of sense of duty is not likely to be induced by processes like this, and there would prevail a sense of alarm and unrest, which is demoralising to all efficient work. In the case of the dismissal of the late Government Pleader of Saran, there was colour of constructive offence, if we may so term it. But in the case under notice there is not even such a pretext. As usual in these cases, no reason has been assigned for the gentleman's dismissal. But Sir Alfred Croft, unlike the learned Legal Remembrancer of Bengal, has not told Babu Abinash Chunder that a Law Lecturer is liable to peremptory dismissal without assignment of reason, just as a family doctor, or a *khidmatgar*. Sir Alfred Croft speaking of the services rendered by the aggrieved officer says :

"I have the honour to state that the services of Babu Abinash Chunder Ghosh as officiating Law Lecturer have been highly satisfactory and that the appointment to the Law Lecturership of a distinguished graduate of the Patna College is in no way to be understood as a slight on the efficient services rendered by him."

If the services have been 'highly satisfactory,' then why should the officer be removed, we have a right to demand, in the interest of justice. Sir Alfred will have to satisfy His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on this point, if he does not care to satisfy the public, and from what we know of Sir Charles Elliott, he is not likely to be satisfied with an easy-going explanation, if facts are properly represented to him. The case has been submitted to His Honor and is, we understand, awaiting his pleasure. If any proofs of Babu Abinash Chunder's ability were necessary, Sir Charles Elliott has only to refer to the results of the B. L. Examination of the Patna College during his tenure of office. These, as will appear from the following extracts from the Memorial submitted by Babu Abinash Chunder for the consideration of His Honor, are highly satisfactory, and we feel pursuaded Sir Charles will not countenance so unjustifiable a dismissal of a deserving public servant. The Memorial says :

"As to the manner in which your Honor's memorialist discharged his duties as officiating Law Lecturer in 1885 he craves leave to add that the annual Report of the year 1885-86 of the working of the Law Department makes a favourable mention of his services in that capacity and attributes the good results of the law examinations of that year to a great extent to his endeavours. In the B.L. Examination of April 1890 when he was again in charge of the Law classes the Patna College headed the list of the Mofussil Colleges in the number of its successful students—twelve having passed out of eighteen sent up, one of whom was placed in the first and eleven in the second division. As regards the result of the last law examination nineteen students appeared from this College for the B.L. Examination held in March last, and of these fourteen have been successful, three having passed in the first division and eleven in the second. Of the three from this College placed in the first division out of a total number of eight altogether passed in that division one stands first in the University in order of merit while the second occupies the fourth place among the successful candidates. And such a result, your memorialist begs to submit, has been almost unprecedented in the annals of the Law Department of the Patna College, brilliant as those records have been under his distinguished predecessor. The copy of the remarks of the Principal of the College endorsed on the Annual Report of the working of the Law Department for the year 1890-91 and that of the letter No. 2390 of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 25th April 1891, to the address of the Principal (herewith submitted for your Honor's perusal) will also bear testimony to the fact that his services as officiating Law Lecturer have been only appreciated and favovrably noticed by his official superiors."

We would specially invite the attention of our readers to the following paragraph. It will show that even 'the domiciled' Bengalis are *not safe* outside the limits of Bengal proper :

"That under the circumstances set forth above your Honor's memorialist earnestly trusts that domiciled as he has been in Behar to all intents and purposes his nationality as a Bengali will not be permitted to be made a ground of his exclusion. Such an exclusion he submits will be flagrantly opposed to the well considered and authoritative opinion of the present Director of Public Instruction expressed before the Public Service Commission to the effect that in making educational appointments the fitness of the candidate will be the guiding principle of selection and the question of nationality has no bearing whatever on the points."

Babu Abinash Chunder only asks for justice, and we feel sure it will not be denied to him.

Latest News and Notes.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor arrived at the Presidency under the usual salute on Thursday morning by the Darjeeling mail. There was a respectable gathering at the Sealdah platform to receive His Honor.

THE river-party given by Sir Charles Elliott to the M. A. students of the Presidency, Metropolitan and St. Xavier Colleges was very successful. About 100 students were present. All of them were introduced to His Honor, and he had a word of welcome for all of them. The students thoroughly enjoyed the trip, and were delighted with Sir Charles Elliott's suavity of manners. The healthy influence of such parties cannot be over-estimated. Besides the students, the party consisted of Lady Elliott, his Honor's staff, Mrs. Henderson, Mes rs. Tawney, Webb, Stack, Rowe, Lee, Stephen, Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, and Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. The management of the party rested, we understand, to Messrs Currie and Nilmani Mukerji, and we are glad to be able to say that they did thoroughly well the work entrusted to them.

MR. JUSTICE WILSON will preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court commencing on Wednesday next. The calendar is a heavy one, and includes the Brahmo murder case. The double Court on the Original side will cease for a time, and Mr. Justice Hill will be the only judge sitting on that side of the Court. Mr. Justice Hill's appointment, as that of an outsider, about which the Calcutta public did not know much, was in the first instance regarded with a little disfavour. But during the short time he has been on the Bench here he has earned golden opinions. He has proved himself a worthy and capable judge, with a cool head, good temper and above all a desire to do justice to all impartially. He does not thwart justice by pre-conceived opinions, which is a great recommendation. The double Court on the Original Side has been shown to be highly inconvenient in more than one way, and it is to be hoped that it will be discontinued with the Sessions.

AN alteration has been proposed in the existing constitution of the Calcutta Public Library. The Secretary forwarded to the Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation a communication from the Government of Bengal offering to make over to the Library all the books in the "Bengal Library" (except those received during the preceding three years) on condition that the Librarian of that Library should be a member of the Council of the Calcutta Public Library. The Government have reserved to themselves the right to take out any book from that branch of the Library and return it after reference. They have also agreed to extend for six months their offer to double the amount contributed to the Library by the public to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Of that sum over Rs. 3,500 has been obtained, and this extension of time is granted for collecting the balance. The General Committee of the Corporation has recommended the acceptance of the proposals made by the Government.

THE fate of the Hindu School was sealed during Sir Steuart Bayley's *regime*, and we believe his successor in office has not had anything to do in the matter beyond carrying out what had been determined on before. If Sir Charles Elliott wanted to expedite the abolition of the School, which Sir Steuart had ruled should have another two years' trial, it was in utter ignorance of facts. His Honor must have been grievously misled, as he would not consciously sanction such a breach of faith, as we complained of in this connection in our last issue. The Accountant General will probably try and make out that the Trust Fund we speak of is no longer in existence. That is exactly what we complain of, for it has vanished in a way that is not fairly allowable. The Fund was raised for the maintenance of the School and it should not have been diverted to other purposes. At all events, the original object should not be lost sight of and deliberately thwarted. If Sir Charles looks into the matter closely himself, he is sure to reconsider his orders for abolition of the School in February next. The British Indian Association is going, we understand, to submit a memorial on the subsect to His Honor.

BABU Krishna Chunder Roy, Second Master Hare School, has been transferred to the Hindu School. Babu Bhola Nath Paul, M. A., Head Master, Hare School, will retire, it is said, in September next.

A SET of condensed rules under the new Cantonment Act is being prepared in the Quarter-master-General's Department. A scheme is likely to come under consideration for the establishment of a general hospital in each cantonment, under which separate wards will be created for the treatment of infectious diseases.

KUMAR Gopendra Krishna Bahadur, who is a member of the Statutory Civil Service, has always justified the existence of the service and shed lustre on it. Though young and comparatively junior in the service, his experience and business abilities are great, added to which the tact and judgment that he displays in the discharge of his duties and the suavity of his manners fittingly inherited from his worthy father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E., have made him an officer deserving of every consideration that the Government can show him. As Joint-Magistrate of Sealdah he has given uniform satisfaction and his recent promotion has been well earned. We congratulate him on his appointment as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea.

IT is stated that the Bengal Government has recommended to the Government of India the appointment of Babu Kedar Nath Roy, as Additional Judge of Bhagalpur.

THE Tramway Company has been true to its advertisement. With the breaking out of the rains, the sale of transfer tickets has been resumed. Its temporary stoppage did cause some inconvenience to the tram-travelling public, as the fare was thereby practically raised by fifty per cent. in most cases. But there was no help for it, as the service had to be reduced considerably. During the dog-days the Company lost about 3000 Rs. worth of cattle, and the enhancement has not quite gone to recoup it for the loss. The reforms in the permanent way are shortly to be taken in hand, we are told, and to confer with the directors personally on this important matter, Mr. Maples, the manager, proceeds to England soon. We trust the other necessary reforms also will not be neglected long, in the interest of the public as well as the shareholders.

THE Bhowanipur Water-works are nearly completed and the Municipality is advertising that water can be laid on the amalgamated area to any pucca house and tenanted land whose annual assessment is not less than 300 Rs. This, we take it, does not include Kidderpur, from where bitter complaints about deficient water-supply come. The Municipality cannot take all reforms in hand at once.

WE are glad to learn that the worthy representatives of the late millionaire, Babu Ram Mohun Mallik, have generously come forward to bear the entire cost of repairing a portion of the buildings connected with the great temple at Puri. We hope their example will be followed by other wealthy Hindus.

IT is said to be probable that the outcome of the Anglo-Chinese Commission now sitting at Darjeeling will be a trading convention.

AS expected Mr. Lee returned to the charge on Thursday's meeting and Dr. Simpson's friends in the Corporation mustered strong. The resolution of the General Committee was set aside and the Health Officer's deputation to the Hygiene Congress at an expenditure of 2000 Rs. was sanctioned. Sir Henry Harrison, who opposed the deputation, observed that ours is the only Municipality which was charging itself with such expenditure. We are thankful, however, that the expenses sanctioned are not more, for the majority proud of their credit in the market as shown by the results of the recent loan, could have voted away two lacs if they liked in the place of as many thousands. Babu Surendranath Bannerjee pointed out that apart from other considerations, what the Congress wanted was the presence of Indian experts. Dr. Macleod contradicted him and said there were none available except two or three, though there may be some in the future. Why should not the two or three—Drs. K. G. Gupta and K. D. Ghosh, for example, whom Dr. Macleod is good enough to admit into the category—go? But the Government is not as liberal as the Municipality and they cannot. Sir Henry Harrison put the case for the opposition in a nutshell. "His idea was that they did not want to lecture but they wanted any information that would shed light on the subject, and in that case the idea of sending Dr. Simpson was exactly the same as that of sending coals to Newcastle. The whole Congress would be full of English and Continental savants, the same and perhaps better, and Dr, Simpson and they would much rather have one with Indian ideas on the subject. If they had a choice in the matter, and they knew the gentleman they would like, he was sure to have a gentleman like Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, who was profoundly imbued with Indian ideas. Calcutta, he reminded the Corporation, would not find much place in the Congress, and the only question likely to be of interest was that could sanitation be so cheapened as to render it applicable to India. If Dr. Simpson was going at his own expense by all means let them depute him, but he ventured to think that they were the only Municipality who intended charging themselves with the expenses of the deputation." The Madras Municipality is sending no delegate and its Health Officer is going to take leave and attend it at his own expense. But we are always flush of cash here, when it is not wanted for legitimate purposes. The two thousand rupees now sanctioned will expand the Hygiene Congress item in the books of the Corporation, when Dr. Simpson returns full of the newest fads very materially, for which we must find funds. Selection of an incenerator will be one of his objects we are told, as the many thousand rupees thrown away on Mr. Harrington have not been spent to any purpose. More thousands will have to be spent and goodness knows if to any better purpose. Hygienic theories are all very good. But the very best Health Officer is he who can adapt himself to circumstances and cut his coat according to his cloth and yet produce a decent coat. This Dr. Simpson is not, and as one of the Commissioners observed in the General Committee it would be dangerous to widen his scope of knowledge, unless it can be given a practical turn.

THE sage of the *Indian Daily News* does not approve of the vote and is somewhat disrespectful to the Congress:—

The Hygienic Congress, with its new Greek addendum of "Demography" is another of the pseudo-scientific fads of which the age is prolific. Much the same thing has been done year after year, though the present one may be only the fad on a grander scale. The yearly meetings of the British Association, the Social Science Association *et hoc genus omne*, have trotted out their various hobby-horses, until people have ceased to either believe or to take interest in them. But, perhaps, under the names of "Hygienic" and "Demographic"—words as blessed to pseudo-scientists as was Messopotamia to the old woman who found comfort in it—may enable the hobby to be trotted out on one more excursion.

For many years past the meetings have simply been pleasant picnics, where the excursions were far better attended than the scientific "sections," where eminent "specialists" prosed away over their long dry papers to their sleepy audiences of half a dozen. It has been long felt that these yearly demonstrations were well nigh played out, and that it is not in such assemblies that science is promoted or established.

PREPARATIONS on a scale of great magnitude were made for the State visit of the Emperor William to England on Saturday last. Imposing ceremonials extending over nine days have been arranged, and at His Majesty's own request a review of twenty thousand Volunteers will be held.

SIR JOHN GORST in his usually blunt manner recently said in Parliament that constitutional Government was unknown and impossible in India and that the strongest form of despotism was what prevailed. At first sight the following will appear to be an extract from a Russian State decree. But it is not so. It is a resolution promulgated by the Government of India by way of emphasizing the observation made by Sir John Gorst. The resolution will explain its own character.—

Whereas some misapprehension has hitherto existed as to the regulations in force in territories under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but beyond the limits of British India, with reference to newspapers published within such territory, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following orders:

No newspaper or other printed work, whether periodical or other, containing public news or comments upon public news, shall, without the written permission for the time being in force of the Political Agent, be edited, printed, or published after the 1st day of August, 1891, in any local area administered by the Governor-General in Council, but not forming part of British India.

If after the day aforesaid any person shall, without such permission as aforesaid, edit, print, or publish any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid in any such local area as aforesaid, the Political Agent may by order in writing,—(*a*) require him to leave such local area within seven days from the date of such order, and (*b*) prohibit him from re-entering such local area without the written permission of the Political Agent.

If any such order as is mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph be disobeyed, the offender shall be liable to forcible expulsion from such local area in pursuance of an order to be made in writing by the Political Agent.

Any written permission granted by a Political Agent for the editing, printing, or publishing of any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid may at any time be withdrawn by the Political Agent or any of his successors in office.

The expression "Political Agent" has in these orders the meaning assigned thereto by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

WE learn with great pleasure from the *Indian Mirror* that a silk mill has been established at Calcutta. It is said to be owned and managed exclusively by Indians who do not employ European machinery, but turn out tasser silk fabrics for the Burmah market. But are European machinery excluded in pursuance of any determination to have naught to do with anything of European make? If so, a more regrettable and unwise determination could not be arrived at, and we would recommend its immediate recantation, unless of course indigenous machinery be more suitable for the business. The Bengal Weaving and Spining Company has, we learn, procured a large piece of ground near Serampur and will commence operations soon. It is a hopeful sign of the times that these purely native enterprises are beginning to look up.

THE *Indian Mirror* calls Mr. Wheeler a libeller of the Hindus. Our contemporary bitterly complains of his School History of India, which the University has adopted as one of its text books in History. He says:—

Of ignorant and stupid blunders, such as a school-boy would be ashamed of, Mr. Wheeler's volume is full. It has been justly complained that the Calcutta University should have sanctioned this *College History of India* as a text-book for its Entrance Examination, while it has also prescribed Hunter's *Brief History of the Indian People* as an alternative text-book. There should be no alternatives in the matter. Sir William Hunter's history is in a very large measure free from Mr. Wheeler's book, and is certainly written in a fair and even sympathetic spirit. We do not say that Hunter's is an ideal text-book. It will admit of considerable revision which its author will, we may be sure, gladly make. Under the circumstances, Wheeler's book is both mischievous and unnecessary, and it should be removed from the list of the ext-books of the University.

SINCE Sir Henry Harrison showed his distrust of the Commissioners by taking away the assessment appeals from them under the new Municipal Act, matters have grown very complicated indeed. The Vice-Chairman of the Corporation under the law has to hear these appeals, and with the new assessments, this work has increased by leaps and bounds, till at last the Vice-Chairman cannot cope with it and it has terribly fallen into arrears. By over-work the Vice-Chairman's health has given way and all the ordinary routine and office business have per force to be neglected. Something should soon be done to relieve him, as otherwise work will suffer much. There is no reason why the appeals should not go back to the Commissioners. But a change in the law will be necessary for this and it cannot be done in a hurry. In the meantime there ought to be some diligent, honest and hard-working officer to assist the Vice-Chairman, at least temporarily. But he should not entail a very large outlay. A good business man may be had for a time for a reasonable remuneration and the arrears will be worked off in time. Delay in determination of assessment appeals is loudly and bitterly complained of to cope with those complaints, which are of a purely temporary character. It is not necessary to fasten a fat-salaried officer permanently on an already highly paid and crowded establishment.

THERE is said to be a very substantial *Katpatti* behind the recent memorial for the retention of the present jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court. The Government is enquiring into the matter.

IT is announced that Mr. A. Smith is appointed to the Bengal Board of Revenue during the absence of Sir Henry Harrison, Kt., and that Mr. Westmacott will officiate as Commissioner of the Presidency Division. It is also announced that Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. V. Westmacott. Mr. T. Inglis, Joint-Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the place of Mr. Gupta. The *Englishman* makes the first announcement in large types in its editorial columns and the second in small type, in the local columns. The process might well have been reversed, if our contemporary was at all anxious to give prominence to Sir Charles Elliott's strength of mind, and firmness in the performance of his duties, of which His Honor has already given many proofs. There was an amount of civilian opposition to Mr. Gupta's appointment, but His Honor stood firm like a rock and would have none of this class prejudice. He said he was going to give Mr. Gupta a trial and he is going to do it. We can only hope Mr. Gupta will come out of it triumphant. We were the first to make the announcement, and congratulate Mr. Gupta very sincerely once more on an appointment which no native civilian got before him. The post is sanctioned only for a short time and may be abolished ere long. But Mr. Gupta's officiating in the capacity of Excise Commissioner will give him claims to similar appointments.

THE many friends of our esteemed townsman, Babu Chandilal Singh, were concerned to hear that the District Court of Hooghly had sanctioned his prosecution for forgery of a document produced by a witness named Radhabullav in some execution proceedings. The prosecutor was one Babu Makhan Lal Roy Chowdhury. The matter came up on appeal before the High Court and the sanction for prosecution was withdrawn. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy observed:—

The application for sanction was made on behalf of Makhan Lal, and Makhan Lal and Chundi Lal have been rivals and at enmity for many many years. The latest litigation arose out of the attachment of certain property in the district of Hughli, and came up to this Court on appeal, and in that case both the Subordinate Judge and a Division Bench of this Court, of which I was one of the Judges, came to the conclusion that the document tendered and put in evidence by Radhabullub, a witness in the case, was not a genuine document. The decision of the High Court was given on the 27th of June, 1890. It is said that a review was applied for, but it is not stated that it had any reference to the document in question. The review remained pending till January following, and on the following 4th of February Makhan Lal applied to prosecute Chundi Lal. So far as I am concerned, all I can say is that, had the application been made to me as one of the Judges who tried the appeal, I certainly should not have granted it. There did not appear to be then, nor does there appear to be now, sufficient evidence to connect Chandi Lal with Radhabullub, the man who produced the document; and the application for sanction is made on the basis of this Court's judgment. Nothing more has been found as stated. Again I think there are certain things that happened during the course of the present litigation that ought to have made the District Judge hold his hands. The application for sanction does not seem to have been a *bona fide* application for the purpose of vindicating public justice in any way. We cannot find that on the 4th of February, 1891, an application was made against a man who produced the document in Court. We are told that sanction for its prosecution also has since been given, but no criminal proceedings have as yet been had. I would, therefore, set aside the order of the District Judge.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan added:—

I do not think that the course which the District Judge followed is at all one desirable of imitation. It seems to me that the District Judge, who was quite new to the case, and who had before him the decision of the Subordinate Judge, and the reasonable fact that no application for sanction to prosecute was made to the Court who tried the case, ought certainly to have declined to interfere. I cannot find in his judgment anything justifying the course he has adopted. It does not in any way show either that there a likelihood of Chandi Lal being convicted, or that there s anything more than bare suspicion against him, which by itself, according to the view to hold, is not sufficient to justify an order giving sanction to prosecute.

We congratulate Babu Chandilal on the results of the appeal.

IT is given to the *Englishman* to be prophetic sometimes. On Tuesday our contemporary editorially announced:—

It is highly improbable that any definite decision as to the sentences passed on the Senapati, Juvaraj, and Tongal General will be arrived at by the Government of India much before the end of July. In the first place, there is a mountain of papers to be gone through by the authorities at Simla, and in the second, every facility will be given by the Governor-General in Council to the Manipur offenders to defend themselves as they think fit.

The next day a Manipur telegram to our contemporary said:—

A telegram from the Government of India was received by the Chief Political Officer directing him to inform Janaki Babu, the advocate for the defence of the Manipur Princes, that no orders would be passed on their sentences before the 31st of July; but that this must not be taken to mean that any mitigation of sentence would be granted to them convicted of murder.

THE full text of the telegraphic despatch sent by the Foreign Secretary to General Collett, is as follows:—

"Please inform Baboo Janaki Nath Bysak with reference to his telegram of the 25th, that the Viceroy agrees to extend until the 31st July the period within which the petitions of the Regent and the Senapati will be received; but please inform him and them, *first*, that no further extension will be allowed; *secondly*, that the delay will not in any degree affect the action of the Government in carrying out whatever sentence may appear to be a just sentence on the merits of the case. You should also tell Baboo Janaki Nath Bysak that if he has any further representations to make, he should submit them to you."

But why should not Counsel be heard on behalf of the unfortunate princes? They had practically no legal assistance at the "trial," and the "appeal" also would be a mockery, if a written representation was all that would be allowed. Arguments never do in writing specially by Counsel, and if the Government have any fears on the score of pursuasive eloquence and powerful forensic logic it has only to retire for a short time before delivering judgment, as they used to do in Parliament in olden days.

IT is stated that the Government has no intention of extending mercy to those whom, on a full consideration of the merits of the case, it may hold to have been rightly convicted of murder. Hence we suppose, the disinclination to hear Counsel. But an important question of jurisdiction is likely to be raised. The prisoners were "convicted" by a Special Court of Enquiry constituted by the Governor-General in Council and no ordinarily constituted Court of law can hear

any appeal against its judgment. But the law that has been enforced by the Court of enquiry is essentially British Indian Law and it is very doubtful whether the Indian Penal Code, which Major Maxwell quoted with show of great learning, applies at all to Manipur which though in military occupation is no part of British India. If it is claimed as a part and parcel of Assam. an appeal to the High Court should lie and the "conviction" can be set aside in no time inspite of the military-legal learning arrayed against the prisoners. Babu Janaki Nath Bysak, their pleader, left Manipur on Wednesday last and is on his way to Calcutta to take Counsel's advice. It is stated by the *Indian Daily News* that the case is not likely to be disposed of before the middle of August. In the meantime the prisoners are said to be kept in chains and fetters. We can only hope that this is not so, for it would seriously reflect on British justice and humanity. Why is the Government anxious to have it clearly understood that respite up to the middle of August or end of July must not be construed as a promise of mercy?

WE are very sorry to hear that Kumar Indra Chunder Sing of Paikpara is seriously ill. He had gone up to Hurdwar with his family on pilgrimage and has had to return to town in consequence of his illness. He is staying in his Harrington Street house, where Dr. Birch and other eminent physicians are treating him.

THE name of the manager of Mr. Blees' Photographic Ware-house is Mr. Robb, and not Mr. Roble, as was erroneously put in in our last. We apologise for the mistake.

Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 12, 1891.

OPIUM REVENUE AND MORALITY.

Sir Joseph Pease knowing very well that it would be in vain seriously to ask Parliament to take upon its shoulders the burden of supplying the deficiency which would arise in the Indian revenue from the prohibition of the opium trade, would fain press his ideas upon us by first dilating upon the horrors of opium indulgence and the immorality of supplying the innocent Chinese from India, and then proceeding to show that we may relieve the mental and moral distress of which the contemplation of this unhappy state of things produces upon our sensitive consciences, by making India economise in her administration on the one hand, and on the other, supply the revenue loss from a fresh Indian source. The correspondence on the matter shows, what is well known in India, that such views are wholly fantastic and foolish as well as unjust. For instance, suppose retrenchment may be made, and no doubt they could and ought to be, yet clearly the gain of these should be employed for the benefit of the people of India, *e. g.* in the reduction of the salt duty. But Sir Joseph has fixed upon one source which in his opinion might be resorted to. He says "Indian land revenue has risen within a few years by Rx. 3,000,000, while the Indian Government has acted on Lord Ripon's principle that all further land tax must come from additional cultivation, and not from land already in hand." A writer, who says it has been part of his official duty to keep himself acquainted with all operations connected with the assessment of land in the Bombay Presidency during the past 25 years, tells a different story. "Revised assessments have been introduced in every part of the Presidency during that period, and I can call to mind no single instance in which any such principle as that laid down has been followed. The assessment has invariably been raised, not only by extension to land which had hitherto escaped it but by enhancement of the rates based on the improvement of prices, increased facility of transport of produce and other considerations. These operations have been more actively carried on since Lord Ripon left India than at any previous period."

Sir Joseph Pease insists that the Indian Government has already set itself to reduce the opium trade on moral grounds and that he is only trying to hasten the process. He was assisted thus to mislead the House of Commous by Mr. Smith and Sir James Forgusson representing the Government here. It is clear however from Sir David Barbour's statement that the production of opium has been reduced solely for commercial reasons, and on account of the great increase of opium cultivation in China. This was admitted by Sir John Gorst afterwards who thus demolished the supposed engagement to do away with the opium traffic. On this point it is also noticed that when China produces enough of its own opium the export from India will probably cease, but then the people of India will have no grievance against the British Government as they would now in the event of an arbitrary interference with an industry which supplies the present deficiency. And then I may add would also be the time, in the natural course of things, for turning the acres now devoted to poppy cultivation to good production, and which as they now are, bring tears into the eyes of the anti-opium people, just as in England the anti-beer people weep over the acres applied to the growth of barley and hops.

And then there are the rights of the Native Princes. Are these to be disregarded? Government cannot change habits and smuggling would inevitably go on. It would have to be put down by a network of officials drawn round the native States; and this does not lend itself readily to the economising principle which Sir Joseph Pease preaches.

On the question of morality the feeling amongst those who are moderately well informed, and are not fanatical, is expressed in a sentence or two from one of the letters as follows: "You may pass a lifetime in India without having the abuse of opium vividly brought to your notice. Notoriety-hunters in search of material for sensational letters may by slumming in a few of the largest towns, be rewarded by opportunities of describing the horrors of opium dens, as they might in London or other large cities all the world over. The quantity consumed by the rural population, which makes up so large a proportion of the whole, is insignificant. The evil is not a tenth, not a hundredth, of that of spirit drinking in Great Britain, yet no politician has ever seriously denounced Government for making a revenue from spirits, or proposed absolutely to prohibit distilling."

Such letters as these I have been speaking of will do much to spread a truer notion of the character of the agitation which a few moralists of limited ideas are carrying on with more zeal than common sense or common fairness.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

Sir W. W. Hunter in his article on the Census points out that since 1881, 30 more persons on every square mile of Bengal have been added to the population; and that in 1881 some 24 millions were struggling to live on the produce of 15 million acres, or little more than half an acre a piece. France with 187 persons to the square mile is considered a densely peopled country notwithstanding its numerous manufacturing centres. Under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in territories almost entirely agricultural 474 persons are living upon an equal area. This congestion is the overruling factor in the condition of the people and is the permanent problem of Government. The struggle for life grows more severe, and has to be mitigated by improved appliances for feeding and distributing the the increased population. These are the extension of railways, irrigation works, commerce and manufactures. The welfare of India is contingent on the two sets of factors advancing at an equal pace. Sir W. Hunter shows that the seaports and railway cities are rapidly attracting population from towns and districts less fully equipped with modern appliance for commerce: and that there is a movement of the population from overcrowded to underpeopled tracts. He says the improvement in the means of communication is tending not only to relieve the purely agricultural districts by diverting the population to centres of trade and manufacture; but it is also tending to relieve them by drawing off their surplus population to districts where land is still abundant and rents are low. The salient fact which English political economists insisted upon in regard to the India of a generation ago was its economic inertia. India was their standing example of a country that had reached the ultimate "stationary stage"; the Indian husbandman was the accepted type of the "immobile peasant." The new industrial era inaugurated since the introduction of railways has profoundly modified this state of things. Instead of India being an example of a country which had reached the "stationary stage" she is becoming an illustration of how a country can spring forward in a new career of trade and manufactures on a great scale. Instead of her population being bound to the soil of their native villages by the fetters of immemorial custom, and by the terrors of the unknown, which for them enveloped the whole world a few miles beyond the place of their birth, they are now beginning to realize that, when they become exceedingly uncomfortable at home, there are other places where they can find an easier livelihood.

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M. W. BARNHART, M.D.,

3, *Napier Road, Poona.*

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Law Lecturer of King's College-London (J. H. Scaife, LL.B.), says (Jan., 1891): "Iny valuable for examination purposes and as a sound training of the Memory." A Cambridge Universit) Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle, M.A.) was (Jan., 1890- "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "I derived great benefit for your leesons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Pysician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "Excellent' travelling companion."—Capt J. B. Haye, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. B. "Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "The audience (representative of the learned Professions) was most enthusiastic." *Glasgow Herald*, 5th March, 1891. Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta; or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette—*July 2*, 1891.

GENERAL—Mr F H B Skrine, Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th July, 1891.

Mr E W Collin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rungpur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F H B Skrine, or until further orders.

Mr Atul Krishna Roy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the head-quarter of the district of Tipperah.

Babu Nayananjan Bhuttacharjee, a probationer of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Service, Burdwan, is transferred to Bankura.

Mr A Smith, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, KT., or until further orders.

Mr E V Westmacott, Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Presidency Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. Smith, or until further orders.

Mr Krishna Govinda Gupta, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E V Westmacott, or until further orders.

Mr T Inglis, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Perguunahs, is appointed to act as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta, or until further orders.

Babu Khetter Mohun Mukherji, Deputy Collector, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Financial Department, is appointed to be First Inspector of Excise, until further orders.

Babu Abhilash Chandra Mukharji, Deputy Collector, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Financial Department. is appointed to be Second Inspector of Excise, until further orders.

Babu Jodu Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cutwa, Burdwan, on leave, is transferred to the head-quarters of the district of Nuddea.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampur, Hughli, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Chandi Das Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapur, is transferred to the Serampur sub-division in the district of Hughli.

Babu Sashi Sikar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kandi, Murshidahad, is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad sub-division of the Hughli district.

Babu Pran Kumar Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to have charge of the Kandi sub-division of that district.

JUDICIAL— Mr Atul Krishna Roy, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Captain C J Robarts, Cantonment Magistrate and Subdivisional Officer of Dinapur, Patna, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Ambica Charan Mozumdar, M A, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at Burdwan, but to be on deputation to Culna in that district, vice Babu Krishna Lal Chatterjee, deceased.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Ashutosh Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate of Burdwan, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

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Advertisements.

MR. JOHN GEORGE VINCENT BROWN has been admitted into partnership with me in the firm of John Blees, Photographic Warehouses in India, and has been duly authorized to sign the firm.

M. A. BLEES.

WITH reference to the above advertisement Mr. Thomas Robb has been appointed Manager of our Calcutta Warehouse and is authorised to sign the firm in Calcutta.

JOHN BLEES.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the Calcutta High Court made in suit No. 505 of 1889 (Peary Mohun Mookerjee *vs.* Siddessur Dass) and dated respectively 13th February 1890 and 5th February 1891 by the Registrar of the said Court in his room at the Court house on Saturday the 11th July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following property, namely,

Lot No. 8 [formerly No. 3/1] Potuldangah Street, Mirzapore in the Town of Calcutta being an upper-roomed brick-built house and the land appertaining thereto the area of which is by estimation 4 cottahs 1 chittack and 23 square feet contained in holding No. 272, block No. 7 North Division, the annual revenue payable to the Collector of Calcutta in respect of this property is 10 annas and 7 pies; this property is bounded on the north by the tenanted house of Bholanath Sadhukhan, on the east by Puttuldangah Street, on the south by the tenanted house of Jogendro Nath Sen formerly belonging to Prossono Coomar Marick and on the west partly by the dwelling house of Radha Madhub Bannerjee and partly by the dispensary of Russick Lall Bannerjee.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the Registrar's office in the Court house and at the office of Babu Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari, the Plaintiff's attorney, at No. 5 Hasting Street in Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the time of sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS.

Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Plaintiff's attorney. } *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA.

High Court Original Jurisdiction

The 16th day of May, 1891.

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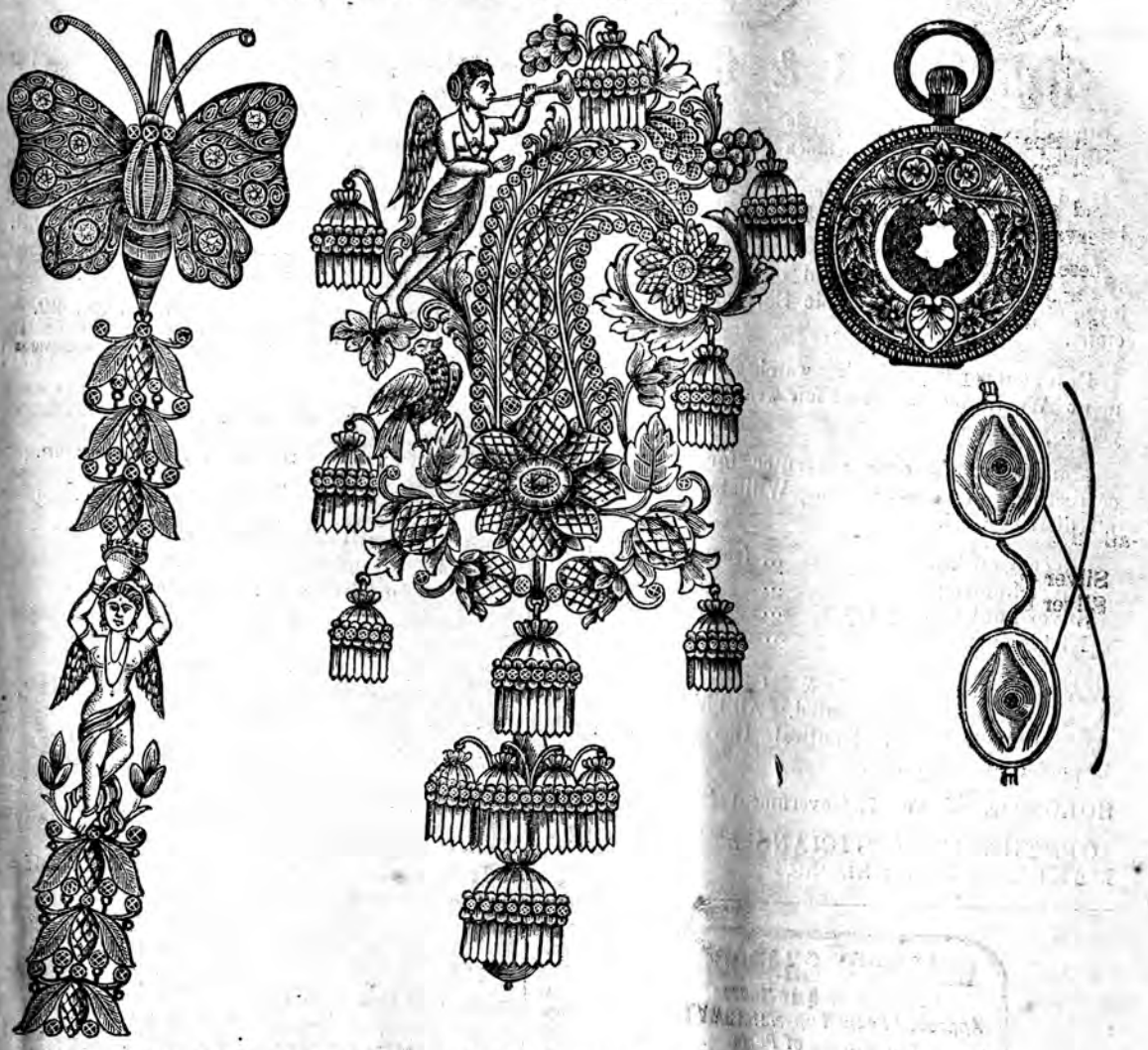

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